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Ethnological Description of the Amdrup Collection from East Greenland. Comprising Objects found in Eskimo House-ruins and Graves north of Angmagsalik between 68° and 75° Lat. N.
By W. Thalbitzer. Reprinted from "Meddelelser om Grönland," Vol. 28, pp. 331-542, 106 Figs. and 16 Plates. Bianco Luno, Copenhagen, 1909.

The ethnographical collection described was made in 1898-1900 by the Carlsberg Fund expedition to East Greenland under the command of Lieut. G. Amdrup. The finds are artifacts from the coast between Angmagsalik, the present northern limit of Eskimo habitation in East Greenland, and Cape Sabine. Some parts of this coast were first visited by the Amdrup expedition, and here were discovered the ruins of a number of Eskimo settlements whose inhabitants had died out or had long since deserted them. These places were subjected to a thorough investigation for archaeological purposes. Only about 500 Eskimos now live on the east coast. The ruins found by the Amdrup and earlier expeditions seem to show that formerly a much larger population lived to the north of the present limit of settlement.

The correspondence between the manufactures found in the ruins of former East Greenland places of settlement and those of West Greenland seem to indicate that the north-easterly group of natives belonged to the same mother tribe as that from which the north-west Greenlanders, in the Danish domain (Upernivik, Omanak and Disco Island), derive their descent. But the author says that the time when they lived together and exerted an influence upon one another must be very far in the past.

The work describes, in detail, the objects found, many of which are finely shown in the illustrations. The book is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of East Greenland ethnology.

Urgeschichte des Europäers von der Menschwerdung bis zum Anbruch der Geschichte. Von Dr. Robert Forrer. vii and 584 pp., over 1,500 Illustrations and Index. Verlag von W. Spemann, Stuttgart, 1909. M. 6.

One of the latest volumes in the series of "Spemann's Compendien." The diligent and learned author has compiled it from his encyclopedic work "Real-lexikon der prähistorischen, klassischen und frühchristlichen Altertümer." He has brought together, in comparatively small compass, an immense array of discovered facts and objects throwing light upon prehistoric man in Europe, with clear and concise elucidation of the topic in the text and such wealth of well-produced illustration as is rarely seen in a small book. The subject is unfolded from first to last practically all the important explorations of the past ten years being included in the volume. We find here even description and comments relating to the already famous discovery of prehistoric remains at Le Moustier made by Hauser and Klaatsch in the summer of 1908. The book will have a great many friends; and a translation of it into English, as probably the most thorough compendium of a great subject yet produced in small compass, would be heartily welcomed.

Paläogeographie (Geologische Geschichte der Meere und Festländer). Von Dr. Franz Kossmat. 136 pp. and 6 Maps. G. J. Göschen'sche Verlagshandlung, Leipzig, 1908. 80 pf.

One of the excellent small volumes in the "Sammlung Göschen." The publisher is now printing in each volume a classified list of the works that have appeared in the collection, and this will be convenient to students. The book is a